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EXAMINER

PHAM, HUNG Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2172

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16

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/489,730

Applicant(s)

HARTMAN ET AL.

Examiner

HUNG Q PHAM

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– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03/31/2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 03/31/2003 has been entered.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

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consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

**3. Claims 1-5, 7-12, 15-20, 22-27, 30-35, 37-42, and 45-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Duwaer et al. [USP 5,959,627].**

Regarding to claim 1, Duwaer teaches a method, computer program, and a system that allows for fast and carefree compiling in a database that may easily run into many hundreds of audio items (Col. 1, lines 25-29). Duwaer does not explicitly teach the file structure comprising: *an identifier file object containing a list of content entity identifiers defining the content and arrangement of the content object; and a plurality of content file objects, each containing a content entity identified by one of the content entity identifiers contained in said list, wherein the presence and position of content entity identifiers within said list is modifiable by a user to alter content and arrangement of the content object without manipulating the content entities identified by said content entity identifiers*. However, as shown in FIG. 2 is a layout example of a *select tracks tab* that is used for creating a library in the database. Through mousepointing, a user can *select* the items for storage. FIG. 3 is a layout of an *input track information tab* that is used after the selection according to FIG. 2 has been effected. Field 140 specifies the tracks selected in FIG. 2, and highlights one thereof for further specifying. Field 142 specifies the title of the highlighted track. Fields 144 specify *the performer, the source, the type, the genre, the period, the ensemble, the soloist person* and

*the solo instrument.* Fields 146 specify successively *the publisher, the distributor, the release year, the composer and the conductor.* The contents of these fields can be inputted through typing on the PC keyboard. In certain circumstances the data in question may be derived from the medium itself, such as from a table of contents. As shown in FIG. 4 is a layout example of a compilation creation when *Compilation Creation tab* is selected. The selection field has fifteen attributes: *type, performer, source, publisher, distributor, period, composer, conductor, genre, type of medium, soloist, instrument, ensemble, release date, and track name* (Col.2, line 49-Col. 4, line 10). The Duwaer technique as discussed above indicates ***an identifier file object containing a list of content entity identifiers defining the content and arrangement of a compilation as the content object; and the tracks identified by their track names as a plurality of content file objects, each containing a content entity identified by one of the content entity identifiers contained in said list.*** As shown in FIG. 5 is a layout example after a selection had been made of the same *compilation creation tab*. The selecting has been effected by mousepointing and clicking on any of the lines in the attribute display of FIG. 4. Such clicking will suppress the display of all audio items that do not concord with the line so clicked. For example, clicking on "The Beatles" in the performer field will suppress all items that were not performed by this group. As an alternative to the selecting of the item, part of the title of an audio item to be found has been typed in field 61, for effecting a content-addressing of the item, rather than selecting according to the attributes. Button 62 controls the adding of the selected item to the compilation. Button 66

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removes all items from the compilation list. Button 70 allows storing the result of the compilation operation: the user is thereupon prompted to give the compilation a name. Button 68 is used to remove a particular item from the compilation (Col. 4, lines 10-65). Thus, the content and the order of a track as arrangement of a compilation as the content object could be altered by adding, or removing the presence and position of content entity identifiers within said list, or in other word, *the presence and position of content entity identifiers within said list is modifiable by a user to alter content and arrangement of the content object without manipulating the content entities identified by said content entity identifiers*. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Duwaer method, program and system by including an identifier file object, a plurality of content file objects for altering the content and arrangement of the content object, and by doing this, the method, computer program, and the system allows a user adding or removing the item for creating a compilation.

Regarding to claim 2, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 1, and further discloses: *an attribute file object containing at least one attribute pertaining to the content object* (Col. 4, lines 47-50).

Regarding to claim 3, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 1, Duwaer further discloses: *at least one attribute is extracted from the content object* (FIG. 6).

Regarding to claim 4, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 1, Duwaer further discloses: *ones of the content entities further comprise components associated with the content object, and said file structure further comprises one or more associated component file objects* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 5, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 1, Duwaer further discloses: *the content object is one of a book, a collection of images, an album, and a video* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 7, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 4, Duwaer further discloses: *at least one of the associated components comprises an image* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 8, Duwaer teaches a method, computer program, and a system that allows for fast and carefree compiling in a database that may easily run into many hundreds of audio items (Col. 1, lines 25-29). Duwaer does not explicitly teach the file structure comprising: *an identifier file object containing an outline of containers and content entity identifiers defining the content and hierarchical structure of the content object; and a plurality of content file objects, each containing a content entity identified by one of the content entity identifiers contained in said outline; wherein the presence and position of containers and content entity identifiers within said outline is modifiable by a user to alter*

*content and structure of the content object without manipulating the content entities identified by said content entity identifiers.* However, as shown in FIG. 2 is a layout example of a *select tracks tab* that is used for creating a library in the database. Through mousepointing, a user can *select* the items for storage. FIG. 3 is a layout of an *input track information tab* that is used after the selection according to FIG. 2 has been effected. Field 140 specifies the tracks selected in FIG. 2, and highlights one thereof for further specifying. Field 142 specifies the title of the highlighted track. Fields 144 specify *the performer, the source, the type, the genre, the period, the ensemble, the soloist person and the solo instrument.* Fields 146 specify successively *the publisher, the distributor, the release year, the composer and the conductor.* The contents of these fields can be inputted through typing on the PC keyboard. In certain circumstances the data in question may be derived from the medium itself, such as from a table of contents. As shown in FIG. 4 is a layout example of a compilation creation when *Compilation Creation tab* is selected. The selection field has fifteen attributes: *type, performer, source, publisher, distributor, period, composer, conductor, genre, type of medium, soloist, instrument, ensemble, release date, and track name* (Col.2, line 49-Col. 4, line 10). FIG. 7 illustrates an exemplary hierarchical database structure (Col. 5, lines 23-62). The Duwaer technique as discussed indicates *an identifier file object containing an outline of containers and content entity identifiers defining the content and hierarchical structure of a compilation as the content object; and the tracks identified by their track names as a plurality of content file objects, each containing a*



*content entity identified by one of the content entity identifiers contained in said outline.* As shown in FIG. 5 is a layout example after a selection had been made of the same *compilation creation tab*. The selecting has been effected by mousepointing and clicking on any of the lines in the attribute display of FIG. 4. Such clicking will suppress the display of all audio items that do not concord with the line so clicked. For example, clicking on "The Beatles" in the performer field will suppress all items that were not performed by this group. As an alternative to the selecting of the item, part of the title of an audio item to be found has been typed in field 61, for effecting a content-addressing of the item, rather than selecting according to the attributes. Button 62 controls the adding of the selected item to the compilation. Button 66 removes all items from the compilation list. Button 70 allows storing the result of the compilation operation: the user is thereupon prompted to give the compilation a name. Button 68 is used to remove a particular item from the compilation (Col. 4, lines 10-65). Thus, the content and the order of a track in a compilation as the content object could be altered by adding, or removing the presence and position of content entity identifiers within said list, or in other word, *the presence and position of containers and content entity identifiers within said outline is modifiable by a user to alter content and structure of the content object without manipulating the content entities identified by said content entity identifiers.*

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Duwaer method, program and system by including an identifier file object, a plurality of content file objects for altering the content and

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arrangement of the content object, and by doing this, the method, computer program, and the system allows a user adding or removing the item for creating a compilation.

Regarding to claim 9, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 8, and further discloses: *an attribute file object containing at least one attribute pertaining to the content object* (Col. 4, lines 47-50).

Regarding to claim 10, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 8, Duwaer further discloses: *at least one attribute is extracted from the content object* (FIG. 6).

Regarding to claim 11, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 8, and further discloses: *ones of the content entities further comprise components associated with the content object, and said file structure further comprises one or more associated component file objects* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 12, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 8, Duwaer further discloses: *the content object is one of a book, a collection of images, an album, and a video* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 15, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 11, Duwaer further discloses: *at least one of the associated components comprises an image* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claims 16 and 31, Duwaer teaches a method, computer program, and a system that allows for fast and carefree compiling in a database that may easily run into many hundreds of audio items (Col. 1, lines 25-29). Duwaer does not explicitly teach the method comprising the steps of *storing a list of content entity identifier defining the content and arrangement of the work within an identifier file object; storing the content entities identified by the content entity identifiers within a plurality of content file objects with each content file object containing a content entity identified by one of the content entity identifiers contained in said list; and enabling modification of the presence and position of content entity identifiers within said list by a user to alter content and arrangement of the work without manipulating the content entities identified by said content entity identifiers*. However, as shown in FIG. 2 is a layout example of a *select tracks tab* that is used for creating a library in the database. Through mousepointing, a user can *select* the items for storage. FIG. 3 is a layout of an *input track information tab* that is used after the selection according to FIG. 2 has been effected. Field 140 specifies the tracks selected in FIG. 2, and highlights one thereof for further specifying. Field 142 specifies the title of the highlighted track. Fields 144 specify *the performer, the source, the type, the genre, the period, the ensemble, the soloist person and the solo instrument*. Fields 146 specify successively the

*publisher, the distributor, the release year, the composer and the conductor.* The contents of these fields can be inputted through typing on the PC keyboard. In certain circumstances the data in question may be derived from the medium itself, such as from a table of contents. As shown in FIG. 4 is a layout example of a compilation creation when *Compilation Creation tab* is selected. The selection field has fifteen attributes: *type, performer, source, publisher, distributor, period, composer, conductor, genre, type of medium, soloist, instrument, ensemble, release date, and track name* (Col.2, line 49-Col. 4, line 10). FIG. 7 illustrates an exemplary hierarchical database structure (Col. 5, lines 23-62). The Duwaer technique as discussed indicates the step of storing *a list of content entity identifier defining the content and arrangement of a compilation as the work within an identifier file object*; and the tracks identified by their track names with the process of saving the tracks as in FIGS. 2-3 as the step of *storing the content entities identified by the content entity identifiers within a plurality of content file objects with each content file object containing a content entity identified by one of the content entity identifiers contained in said list*. As shown in FIG. 5 is a layout example after a selection had been made of the same *compilation creation tab*. The selecting has been effected by mousepointing and clicking on any of the lines in the attribute display of FIG. 4. Such clicking will suppress the display of all audio items that do not concord with the line so clicked. For example, clicking on "The Beatles" in the performer field will suppress all items that were not performed by this group. As an alternative to the selecting of the item, part of the title of an audio item to be found has been typed in field 61, for effecting

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a content-addressing of the item, rather than selecting according to the attributes.

Button 62 controls the adding of the selected item to the compilation. Button 66 removes all items from the compilation list. Button 70 allows storing the result of the compilation operation: the user is thereupon prompted to give the compilation a name.

Button 68 is used to remove a particular item from the compilation (Col. 4, lines 10-65).

Thus, the content and the order of a track as arrangement of a compilation as the content object could be altered by adding, or removing the presence and position of content entity identifiers within said list, or in other word, *enabling modification of the presence and position of content entity identifiers within said list by a user to alter content and arrangement of the work without manipulating the content entities identified by said content entity identifiers*. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Duwaer method, program and system by including an identifier file object, a plurality of content file objects for altering the content and arrangement of the content object, and by doing this, the method, computer program, and the system allows a user adding or removing the item for creating a compilation.

Regarding to claim 17, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 16, and further discloses the step of *storing at least one attribute pertaining to the work in an attribute file object* (Col. 4, lines 47-50).

Regarding to claim 18, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 16, Duwaer further discloses: *at least one attribute is extracted from the work* (FIG. 6).

Regarding to claim 19, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 16, Duwaer further discloses: *ones of the content entities further comprise components associated with the work, and further comprising the step of storing the components in one or more associated component file objects* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 20, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 16, Duwaer further discloses: *the work is one of a book, a collection of images, an album, and a video* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 22, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 19, Duwaer further discloses: *at least one of the associated components comprises one of an image, a video segment, and an audio segment* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claims 23 and 38, Duwaer teaches a method, computer program, and a system that allows for fast and carefree compiling in a database that may easily run into many hundreds of audio items (Col. 1, lines 25-29). Duwaer does not explicitly teach the method comprising the steps of *storing an outline of containers and content entity identifier defining the content and arrangement of the work within an identifier file*

*object; storing the content entities identified by the content entity identifiers within a plurality of content file objects with each content file object containing a content entity identified by one of the content entity identifiers contained in said outline; and enabling modification of the presence and position of containers and content entity identifiers within said outline by a user to alter content and structure of the work without manipulating the content entities identified by said content entity identifiers.* However, as shown in FIG. 2 is a layout example of a *select tracks tab* that is used for creating a library in the database. Through mousepointing, a user can *select* the items for storage. FIG. 3 is a layout of an *input track information tab* that is used after the selection according to FIG. 2 has been effected. Field 140 specifies the tracks selected in FIG. 2, and highlights one thereof for further specifying. Field 142 specifies the title of the highlighted track. Fields 144 specify *the performer, the source, the type, the genre, the period, the ensemble, the soloist person and the solo instrument.* Fields 146 specify successively *the publisher, the distributor, the release year, the composer and the conductor.* The contents of these fields can be inputted through typing on the PC keyboard. In certain circumstances the data in question may be derived from the medium itself, such as from a table of contents. As shown in FIG. 4 is a layout example of a compilation creation when *Compilation Creation tab* is selected. The selection field has fifteen attributes: *type, performer, source, publisher, distributor, period, composer, conductor, genre, type of medium, soloist, instrument, ensemble, release date, and track name* (Col.2, line 49-Col. 4, line 10). FIG. 7 illustrates an exemplary hierarchical database

structure (Col. 5, lines 23-62). The Duwaer technique as discussed indicates the step of storing *an outline of containers and content entity identifier defining the content and arrangement of* a compilation as *the work within an identifier file object*; and the tracks identified by their track names with the process of saving the tracks as in FIGS. 2-3 as the step of *storing the content entities identified by the content entity identifiers within a plurality of content file objects with each content file object containing a content entity identified by one of the content entity identifiers contained in said outline*. As shown in FIG. 5 is a layout example after a selection had been made of the same *compilation creation tab*. The selecting has been effected by mousepointing and clicking on any of the lines in the attribute display of FIG. 4. Such clicking will suppress the display of all audio items that do not concord with the line so clicked. For example, clicking on "The Beatles" in the performer field will suppress all items that were not performed by this group. As an alternative to the selecting of the item, part of the title of an audio item to be found has been typed in field 61, for effecting a content-addressing of the item, rather than selecting according to the attributes. Button 62 controls the adding of the selected item to the compilation. Button 66 removes all items from the compilation list. Button 70 allows storing the result of the compilation operation: the user is thereupon prompted to give the compilation a name. Button 68 is used to remove a particular item from the compilation (Col. 4, lines 10-65). Thus, the content and the order of a track as arrangement of a compilation as the content object could be altered by adding, or removing the presence and position of content entity identifiers within said list, or in other word, *enabling modification of the presence and position of containers and content*



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*entity identifiers within said outline by a user to alter content and arrangement of the work without manipulating the content entities identified by said content entity identifiers.*

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Duwaer method, program and system by including an identifier file object, a plurality of content file objects for altering the content and arrangement of the content object, and by doing this, the method, computer program, and the system allows a user adding or removing the item for creating a compilation.

Regarding to claim 24, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 23, and further discloses the step of *storing at least one attribute pertaining to the work within an attribute file object* (Col. 4, lines 47-50).

Regarding to claim 25, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 23, Duwaer further discloses: *at least one attribute is extracted from the work* (FIG. 6).

Regarding to claim 26, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 23, Duwaer further discloses: *ones of the content entities further comprise components associated with the work, and further comprising the step of storing the components in one or more associated component file objects* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 27, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 23, Duwaer further discloses: *the work is one of a book, a collection of images, an album, and a video* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 30, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 26, Duwaer further discloses: *at least one of the associated components comprises one of an image, a video segment and an audio segment* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 32, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 31, and further discloses: *creating an attribute file object containing at least one attribute pertaining to the content object* (Col. 4, lines 47-50).

Regarding to claim 33, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 31, Duwaer further discloses: *at least one attribute is extracted from the content object* (FIG. 6).

Regarding to claim 34, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 31, Duwaer further discloses: *ones of the content entities further comprise components associated with the content object, and further comprising the third set of program instruction for creating one or more associated component file objects* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 35, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 31, Duwaer further discloses: *the content object is one of a book, a collection of images, an album, and a video* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 37, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 34, Duwaer further discloses: *at least one of the associated components comprises an image, a video segment and an audio segment* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 39, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 38, and further discloses: *an attribute file object containing at least one attribute pertaining to the content object* (Col. 4, lines 47-50).

Regarding to claim 40, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 38, Duwaer further discloses: *at least one attribute is extracted from the content object* (FIG. 6).

Regarding to claim 41, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 38, Duwaer further discloses: *ones of the content entities further comprise components associated with the content object*, and further comprising a third set of program instruction for *creating one or more associated component file objects* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 42, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 38, Duwaer further discloses: *the content object is one of a book, a collection of images, an album, and a video* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 45, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 41, Duwaer further discloses: *at least one of the associated components comprises an one of an image, a video segment and an audio segment* (Col. 1, lines 25-45).

Regarding to claim 46, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 1, Duwaer further discloses: *the content entity identifiers identify the content entities without specifying locations of the content entities* (FIGS. 2-3).

Regarding to claim 47, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 8, Duwaer further discloses: *the content entity identifiers include information to identify the content file object containing content entities associated with those identifiers* (FIGS. 2-3).

Regarding to claim 48, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 16, Duwaer further discloses: *the content entity identifiers include information to identify the content file objects containing content entities associated with those identifiers* (FIGS. 2-3).

Regarding to claim 49, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 23, Duwaer further discloses: *the content entity identifiers include information to identify the content file objects containing content entities associated with those identifiers* (FIGS. 2-3).

Regarding to claim 50, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 31, Duwaer further discloses: *the content entity identifiers include information to identify the content file objects containing content entities associated with those identifiers* (FIGS. 2-3).

Regarding to claim 51, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 38, Duwaer further discloses: *the content entity identifiers include information to identify the content file objects containing content entities associated with those identifiers* (FIGS. 2-3).

**4. Claims 6, 13-14, 21, 28-29, 36, and 43-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Duwaer et al. [USP 5,959,627] in view of DeRose et al. [USP 5,557,722].**

Regarding to claims 6, 14, 36, 44, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claims 1, 8, 31, 38, but fails to disclose: *the content object is a book and ones of the content entities are one of volumes, chapters and sections*. DeRose

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teaches a system for indexing and rendering electronic documents, especially electronic books, having descriptive markup and hierarchical content (DeRose, Col. 1, lines 10-20). DeRose further discloses *a book and ones of the content entities are one of volumes, chapters and sections* (DeRose, FIG. 3). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Duwaer technique by defining a book as a content object in order to compile a research with the specified chapters or sections.

Regarding to claims 13, 28, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claims 8, 23, but fails to disclose: *the work is a book and ones of the containers are one of books, volumes and a chapters*. DeRose teaches a system for indexing and rendering electronic documents, especially electronic books, having descriptive markup and hierarchical content (DeRose, Col. 1, lines 10-20). DeRose further discloses *a book and ones of the containers are one of books, volumes, and a chapters* (DeRose, FIG. 3). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Duwaer technique by defining a book as a content object and its container in order to compile a research with the specified chapters or sections.

Regarding to claims 21, 29, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claims 16, 23, but fails to disclose: *the work is a book and ones of the content entities are one of volumes, chapters and sections*. DeRose teaches a system for indexing

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and rendering electronic documents, especially electronic books, having descriptive markup and hierarchical content (DeRose, Col. 1, lines 10-20). DeRose further discloses *a book and ones of the content entities are one of volumes, chapters and sections* (DeRose, FIG. 3). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Duwaer technique by defining a book as a content object in order to compile a research with the specified chapters or sections.

Regarding to claim 43, Duwaer teaches all the claimed subject matters as discussed in claim 38, but fails to disclose: *the content object is a book and ones of the containers are one of books, volumes and a chapters*. DeRose teaches a system for indexing and rendering electronic documents, especially electronic books, having descriptive markup and hierarchical content (DeRose, Col. 1, lines 10-20). DeRose further discloses *a book and ones of the containers are one of books, volumes, and a chapters* (DeRose, FIG. 3). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Duwaer technique by defining a book as a content object and its container in order to compile a research with the specified chapters or sections.


### **Conclusion**

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5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hung Pham whose telephone number is 703-605 4242. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:00 Am - 3:30 Pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, VU, KIM YEN can be reached on 703-305 4393. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746 7239 for regular communications and 703-746 7238 for After Final communications. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305 3900.

Examiner: Hung Pham  
April 11, 2003

  
JEAN M. CORRIELUS  
PRIMARY EXAMINER